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mineral resources of the north-central region of the United States, and pertaining to other problems affecting the mining industry of such region.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to acquire land and interests therein; to receive and accept money and property, real or personal, or interests therein, and services as a gift, bequest, or contribution; and may conduct activities or projects in cooperation with any person, firm, agency, or organization, Federal, State, or private. Money so received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in a special fund or funds for disbursement by the Bureau of Mines and shall remain available for the purposes for which received and accepted until expended.

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of (a) \$1,350,000 for the erection and equipment of a building or buildings, including plumbing, lighting, heating, ventilation, general service, experimental equipment and apparatus, the necessary roads, walks, and ground improvements; and (b) \$250,000 annually for the maintenance and operation of the research establishment, including personal services, supplies, equipment, and expenses of travel and subsistence.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN RESERVE MINERAL DEPOSITS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2561, H. R. 6501.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6501) to amend the act of July 17, 1914, to permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if enacted, H. R. 6501 would amend a 1914 act of Congress so as to permit holders of valid and subsisting rights to certain mineral deposits acquired by discovery and location made under the mining laws of the United States prior to the date of February 25, 1920, to perfect the titles thereto by obtaining patent to the mineral estate only. This would obviate the present requirement, impossible to meet in some cases, that holders of such claims, in order to obtain patents thereto, must first obtain the outstanding interest of the surface owner and thereafter reconvey the surface estate to the United States; a patent to the mining claim, including both mineral and surface estates, is then issued to the mining claimant.

No appropriation of Federal funds is required by this legislation.

The Department has given a favorable report on the bill, and the bill is recommended by our Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the bill was submitted to me, to check on wheth-

er in any way it violated the Morse formula.

I have studied the bill. It does not violate the Morse formula.

What the bill really does in regard to this particular transfer is to bring it in line with already established Federal policy under existing law. A transfer of property was made prior to the enactment of the policy statute to which I have just referred, and the bill seeks to bring the transfer into line with established congressional action.

In the bill the Federal Government really is not giving up anything, when we consider the matter from the standpoint of congressional policy which has been established. In its present form the property has, in effect, a cloud on it, because it is very difficult either to develop the property or to dispose of it so long as this bill is not enacted. Therefore, I have no objection to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 6501) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF LEGAL OFFICERS OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2420, Senate bill 4076.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 4076) to provide for the appointment of the chief legal officers of certain departments in the executive branch by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with an amendment, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

SEC. 2. In the event that the bill entitled "A bill to conform the appointment and compensation of the chief legal officer of the Post Office Department to the method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions, and for other purposes" (H. R. 10523), 84th Congress, 2d session, should be enacted into law having the provisions contained in such bill as it was favorably reported by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives on June 21, 1956, such enactment shall supersede the provisions of this act with respect to the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, without regard to the date of enactment of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) hereafter the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, the General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, the General Counsel of the Department of the Army, the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Air Force shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) This act shall not apply to any person appointed before the date of enactment of this act to any office named in subsection (a) so long as such person continues to serve in such office under such appointment.

(c) Nothing contained in this act shall alter the powers, duties, or salary of any person serving in any office named in subsection (a).

SEC. 2. In the event that the bill entitled "A bill to conform the appointment and compensation of the chief legal officer of the Post Office Department to the method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions, and for other purposes" (H. R. 10523), 84th Congress, 2d session, should be enacted into law having the provisions contained in such bill as it was favorably reported by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives on June 21, 1956, such enactment shall supersede the provisions of this act with respect to the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, without regard to the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this bill provides for the appointment of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, and the General Counsels of the Departments of Agriculture, Army, Navy, and Air Force, by the President, with Senate confirmation. This will give these officers the same status as that now enjoyed by the legal counsel of other executive departments.

The General Counsel of each department will rank as an Assistant Secretary.

The bill is prospective only; present incumbents will not be affected.

If House bill 10523—providing for the appointment of a General Counsel, rather than a Solicitor, in the Post Office Department—is enacted by the Congress, this bill will have no effect on that officer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 4076) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the appointment of legal officers of certain departments in the executive branch by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2408, Senate Joint Resolution 182.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 182) to extend the time for filing the report of the Commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the purpose of Senate Joint Resolu-

north, or section 33 or 34, township 44 north, range 82 west, sixth principal meridian; and (2) which could have been validated under the act of August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 539); and

(3) which was not validated as provided in such act solely because the owner thereof failed to post and file for record an amended notice of location as to such claim within the period allowed under section 1 (a) of such act;

shall, nevertheless, be effective to the same extent as if such mining claim had been validated under the provisions of and within the period allowed under such act of August 12, 1953, and shall be entitled to the benefits of, and shall be subject to all applicable provisions and conditions of, the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 708): *Provided*, That in order to obtain the benefits of this act the owner of any such mining claim shall, not.

And on page 3, after line 14, to strike out:

Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 708) is amended—

(1) by inserting immediately after "act of August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 539)," the following: "or any act of Congress enacted after the date of enactment of this act specifically relating to any such claim," and

(2) by inserting immediately after "act of August 12, 1953," the following: "or such subsequent act."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to any valid intervening rights acquired under the laws of the United States, any mining claim—

(1) which was located on lands of the United States in (a) section 20 of township 13 north, range 9 west, New Mexico principal meridian, McKinley County, N. Mex., or (b) situated in Johnson County, Wyo., and within section 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 or 15, township 43 north, or section 33 or 34, township 44 north, range 82 west, sixth principal meridian; and

(2) which could have been validated under the act of August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 539); and

(3) which was not validated as provided in such act solely because the owner thereof failed to post and file for record an amended notice of location as to such claim within the period allowed under section 1 (a) of such act;

shall, nevertheless, be effective to the same extent as if such mining claim had been validated under the provisions of and within the period allowed under such act of August 12, 1953, and shall be entitled to the benefits of, and shall be subject to all applicable provisions and conditions of, the act of August 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 708): *Provided*, That in order to obtain the benefits of this act the owner of any such mining claim shall, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, post on such claim in the manner required for posting notice of location of mining claims and file for record in the office where the notice or certificate of location of such claim is of record an amended notice of location of such claim, stating that such notice is filed pursuant to the provisions of this act and for the purpose of obtaining the benefits thereof.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to allow certain mining claim locators additional time in which to validate claims which could have been validated under provisions of the act of August 12, 1953, 67th United States Statutes at Large, page 539.

The present considered legislation would allow certain locators, that is,

locators who could have validated their claims under the terms of the act of 1953 an additional 60 days in which to post and file an amended notice of location. Evidence presented before the committee established to its satisfaction that hardship considerations, and the importance of fissionable material production from the lands affected, justify the granting of this additional 60 days in which validation may be established.

Mr. President, at the last minute I am informed that a Senator is interested in the bill and would like to be on the floor while it is being considered.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3941) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR DAMAGES TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2555, H. R. 5838.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5838) to provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge Aerial gunnery range.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the purpose of H. R. 5838, as passed by the House is to provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range in South Dakota. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay the sum of \$3,500 to the head of each of the 125 Indian families that were domiciled on August 1, 1942, on lands that were taken in 1942 by the Army for an aerial gunnery range. If the head of the family is deceased, the payment will be made to the heirs or devisees.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, this bill corrects an injustice done to the Sioux Indians away back in the days of the war, when they were dispossessed be-

cause this homeland of the Indians was needed by the Air Force for a gunnery range. The white settlers were paid because they took their cases into court. This bill provides for payment of the claims of Sioux Indians who had no access to the courts. Their land was taken as a war emergency measure. This bill will compensate them for their land.

Mr. President, I appreciate the prompt action of the committee in approving this measure and I strongly urge its immediate passage by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5838) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, MINNESOTA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2560, Senate bill 3508.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3508) to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, Senate bill 3508, if enacted, would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish, equip, and maintain a metallurgical research laboratory to be located somewhere in the State of Minnesota for the study, research, and investigation of mining operations; preparation, metallurgy, use, and conservation of the mineral resources of that region of the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the Cuyuna Range of that area appears to be potentially one of the richest sources of manganese in the continental United States, and that it is imperative to the national security that this Nation become as nearly self-sufficient in the production of manganese as it is possible to attain.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3508) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, is authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota for research, investigation, and as a center for information and assistance in matters pertaining to the mining, preparation, metallurgy, use, and conservation of the

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tion 182 is to extend the time for filing the final report of the Commission on Government Security from December 31, 1956, as presently fixed by Public Law 304, 84th Congress, to June 30, 1957. The resolution also includes a provision extending authority to the Commission to procure, without regard to civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946, but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, such services to be procured for any period during the existence of the Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 182) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 4 (a) (2) of the joint resolution, approved August 9, 1955, entitled "Joint Resolution To Establish a Commission on Government Security" (69 Stat. 595-597), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and such services may be procured for any period of time during the existence of the Commission."

That section 9 of such joint resolution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than June 30, 1957. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist 90 days after submission of its final report."

AMENDMENT OF CODE, RELATING TO INCREASED PENALTIES IN CERTAIN CASES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2854) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of Government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of Government, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on April 19, 1956, H. R. 2854, to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of Government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of Government, passed the Senate with an amendment,

by striking from the conspiracy section the part that provides that such a person upon conviction shall "be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the 5 years next following his conviction" and substituting in lieu thereof "be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

The House has disagreed to the Senate amendment, and has requested a conference. Consultation with the House committee discloses that a definite position has been taken insisting on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and that no change from the position can be expected.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment to H. R. 2854.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2565, Senate Resolution 309, providing additional funds for the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there no objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this is the usual resolution of a standing committee. It authorizes the Committee on the Judiciary to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 84th Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 309) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 84th Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE 800,000-MAN CUT IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, in the morning newspapers there appears an announcement of unusual significance. Admiral Radford is seeking an 800,000-man cut in our Armed Forces; and it is stated that the 3 chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are opposed.

Mr. President, this proposal is a striking one, and it is exceedingly important. It demands more than such passing consideration as being asked whether we favor it or oppose it.

Mr. President, while it is possible that such a cut might be accomplished within the next few months, it could

certainly be accomplished within the next year or two, if the undertaking were approached in logical order. But, Mr. President, to proceed by making the cut would be to back into the situation, instead of moving forward into it with intelligence and with planning. Other things should come first.

Among the other things which should come first, it would seem to me, is the question of a mutual agreement to abandon the development of the hydrogen bomb. One thing that makes that feasible is the fact that an explosion of the hydrogen bomb can be monitored; the hydrogen bomb as at present constructed cannot be set off anywhere in the world without its traces being detected in the atmosphere. Therefore, that is one area of the military preparations of both the Soviet Government and ourselves regarding which we can enter into an agreement with some assurance that the agreement will be kept by both parties to it.

Another matter on which it seems to me we should be moving forward, before considering making an arbitrary cut in the strength of our Armed Forces, is in the case of Soviet proposals for ground inspection stations. There are many advantages to ground-inspection stations which do not obtain in connection with the proposed aerial inspection or survey. A system of aerial inspection would require circling all the time over the suspected areas. A series of ground-inspection stations properly located from our standpoint in the great area of the Soviet Republic, and properly located from their standpoint over the territory of continental United States and its possessions, if provided with radar, would give quick and absolute information as to any air activity looking toward aggression or invasion. We should, therefore, accept, in principle, the ground-inspection suggestion of the Soviet Government, provided it can be implemented with permanently stationed radar, both in Soviet territory, and in our own.

When that has been done, we can proceed to the next step, which would be the mutual banning of further trials and development of the intercontinental ballistic missile. Here again we have something which, in the presence of radar stations, cannot be set off without being detected; and here again we have an area into which we can move by mutual agreement, with assurances, both on our part and that of the Soviet Government, that the agreements would be kept.

A still further step which might then be taken, and one which at first thought would seem to be a move in the opposite direction, is that of announcing unilaterally that we are prepared to use tactical atomic weapons against invasion. By this means, as I have suggested in greater detail in previous statements on this floor, we could extend the atomic stalemate over a new and greater area of the potential field of warfare.

When these things are done, Mr. President, it seems to me that it will be time to move into such a proposal as that which Admiral Radford is making.

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I should like to read a paragraph from a speech which I delivered on this floor on June 27. I said at that time:

Mr. President, let me close with the earnest suggestion that the suggestions raised in this speech be considered by the administration.

The questions raised in that speech were substantially the questions which I have just been covering.

Continuing with the quotation:

Let us be presented in the next Congress with a defense program which will have evidently taken these and related questions into consideration. Let us for the last time be offered a compromise of interservice disputes, and for the first time let us consider an integrated program.

DISCOVERY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION OF MANGANESE-BEARING ORES AND CONCENTRATES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2562, Senate bill 4039.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 4039) to encourage the discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 4, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "430" and insert "480", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Domestic Manganese Program Extension Act of 1956."

SEC. 2. It is hereby recognized that the continued dependence on overseas sources of supply for manganese minerals and metals during periods of threatening world conflict or political instability within those nations controlling the source of supply of such materials gravely endangers the present and future economy and security of the United States. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the Congress that each department and agency of the Federal Government charged with responsibilities concerning the discovery, development, production, and acquisition of manganese minerals and metals shall undertake to decrease further and to eliminate where possible the dependency of the United States on overseas sources of supply of such material.

SEC. 3. (a) In carrying out the declaration of policy set forth in section 2 of this act the General Services Administration is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain—

(1) a program to purchase a minimum of thirty million long ton units of manganese ores and/or concentrates as follows:

(A) Six million units at the already established purchase depot located at Wenden, Ariz.;

(B) Six million units at the already established purchase depot located at Deming, N. Mex.;

(C) Six million units at the already established purchase depot at Butte-Philipsburg, Mont.;

(D) Six million units at a purchase depot to be located in the Ozark-Cushman area;

(E) Six million units at a purchase depot to be located in the southern Appalachian area;

(2) purchase depots to carry out the programs required by subparagraph (D) and (E) shall be established in the Ozark-Cushman and southern Appalachian areas at places to be designated by the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(3) regulations, specifications, and prices paid in carrying out the provisions of this act shall not be less favorable to the producer than those in effect at the Wenden, Ariz. purchase depot on May 1, 1955 in respect to the purchase of manganese bearing ores and concentrates pursuant to provisions of Public Law 206 (Malone-Aspinall Act) of August 7, 1953; and in the case of rhodochrosite ore and concentrates, regulations, specifications and prices paid in carrying out the provisions of this act shall not be less favorable to the producer than those in effect at the Butte-Philipsburg purchase depot on May 1, 1955.

SEC. 4. The Director of the General Services Administration is authorized and directed to, within 1 year after the effective date of this act, enter into a contract or contracts, on a low-bid basis, if an economically feasible process or processes, in his judgment, is available, to have such materials, together with stocks of like materials now stored at Wenden, Ariz., Deming, N. Mex., and Butte-Philipsburg, Mont., beneficiated to a grade making them acceptable for industrial use; and such beneficiated ores and concentrates shall then be made available to the strategic stockpile or be turned over to the supplemental stockpile created for strategic and critical minerals in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 454)).

SEC. 5. None of the provisions of this act shall be construed to affect in any manner whatsoever the current so-called "manganese carlot purchase program" administered by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

SEC. 6. This act shall terminate on December 31, 1958.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the purpose of Senate bill 4039 is to continue to encourage the discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates, and to provide for the beneficiation to an acceptable industrial grade of such material previously acquired in addition to the material to be acquired under this bill and then made available to the strategic stockpile or turned over to the supplemental stockpile created for strategic and critical minerals.

The low-grade purchase program called for the acquisition of 6 million units each at Deming, N. Mex.; Wenden, Ariz.; and Butte-Philipsburg, Mont. The programs at Deming and Wenden terminated in 1955 when goals were met, and the Butte-Philipsburg purchase depot is approaching fulfillment of its allocated 6 million units. This legislation proposes to reopen the Deming and Wenden stations, continue the program at Butte-Philipsburg, and, in addition, establish new stations in the Ozark-Cushman area and the southern Appalachian area. The program calls for the purchase of a

minimum of 30 million long-ton units, or 6 million units for each station.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, it pleases me to see the interest which is being taken by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in a most important subject, namely, manganese.

As is well known, we are dependent for manganese, to the extent of approximately 90 or 92 percent, on overseas shipments. If we should ever encounter a grave emergency, because of the strategic importance of manganese in producing the type of steel we must have, we would run the risk of being shut off completely from our supplies.

The two bills, Senate bill 3508, Calendar No. 2560, for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota, and the bill which is now under consideration, have no direct bearing upon my own State. Nevertheless, they are both steps in the right direction.

As few persons may realize, Maine has in its northern area what is considered to be probably the largest manganese ore bearing deposit on the entire North American Continent. It is estimated that one section of 5 square miles contains more than 250 million tons of ore; and it is estimated that the entire region contains possibly more than 1 billion tons of ore.

At present there is under study by the United States Government a process—a process on which I had the pleasure of working continuously for a period of more than 8 years, and which holds some promise of success—to recover manganese from the manganese-bearing ore in Maine, as well as in the Cuyuna Range and the Chamberlain Range. It is important to the national defense, as well as for peacetime purposes for the Nation to go forward and use every means at its command to develop this great natural resource, namely, manganese-bearing ore.

I am grateful to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the concern, interest and work that has been done in this field. In view of the passage of the bill which the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Montana have sponsored, with respect to manganese-bearing ores in Minnesota and other areas, it is very likely that at the start of the next session, because of the interest which has been shown and which I hope will be continued, a bill will be introduced to develop the tremendous manganese-bearing ore in the State of Maine.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 4039) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to enter a motion to reconsider the action by which the Senate passed S. 4039.